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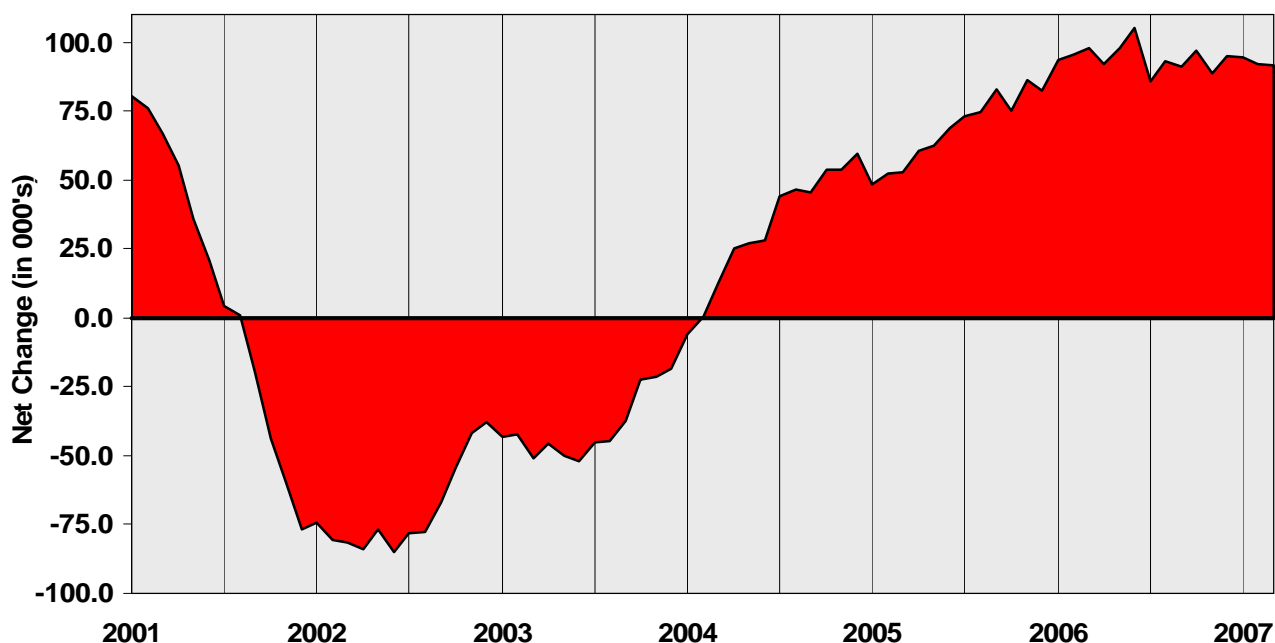
**FOR RELEASE:**

Wednesday,  
May 9, 2007

**DALLAS-FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON ADDS 91,500 JOBS OVER THE YEAR;  
MARCH 2007 INCREASE LEADS AMONG 12 LARGEST U.S. METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Total nonfarm employment for the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,915,000 in March 2007, an increase of 91,500 jobs during the last 12 months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. From March 2006 to March 2007, the local job growth rate was 3.2 percent, more than double the national increase of 1.5 percent. Among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington added the largest number of jobs during the past year, although Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown edged Dallas in percentage growth (3.4 percent). (See tables 1 and 2.) Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that the March 2007 gain continued the trend of over-the-year net increases that began in February 2004. (See chart A. Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, January 2001-March 2007**

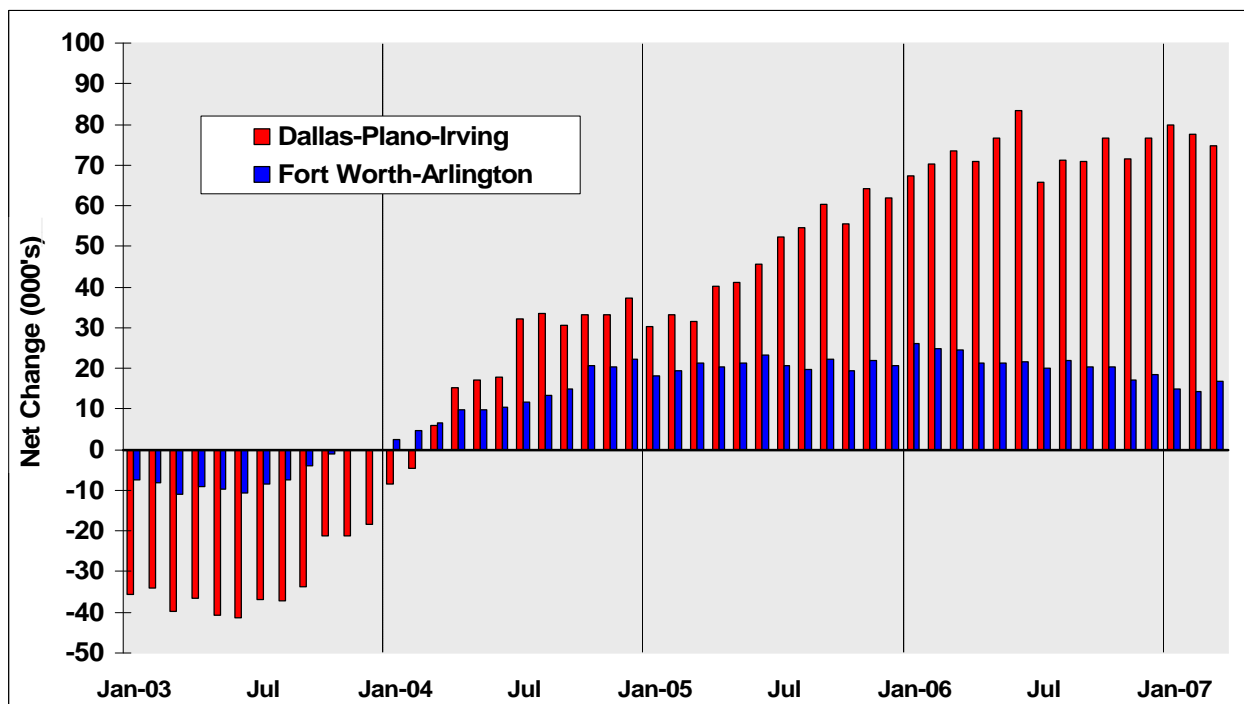


In the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, growth was strong and widespread from March 2006 to March 2007, with every industry supersector adding jobs and four registering gains of about 10,000 or more. The largest increase occurred in professional and business services, which added 23,500 jobs during the 12-month period. Leisure and hospitality (15,300) added the second-most jobs in the metropolitan area, followed by education and health services (10,300) and government (9,900). With the exception of information, the remaining supersectors added from 8,500 to 3,800 jobs from March a year ago. (See table 1.)

### **Metropolitan divisions**

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of two metropolitan divisions -- separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. (See chart B.) Both metropolitan divisions gained jobs from March 2006 to March 2007, with Dallas-Plano-Irving, which accounts for 71 percent of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area workforce, adding 74,600 to its payrolls from March a year ago. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division made up the remaining 29 percent of the workers in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area, but accounted for only 18 percent of the area's overall growth with the addition of 16,900 jobs during this period. However, the distribution of job growth has changed over the years. As recently as March 2005, Fort Worth accounted for 40 percent of the area's overall growth. Since that time, Fort Worth has added a relatively constant number of jobs, while the Dallas Metropolitan Division's annual job count steadily increased.

**Chart B. Total nonfarm employment over-the-year net change in the Dallas-Plano-Irving and Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Divisions, January 2003-March 2007**



Job growth in the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division in March was led by continued expansion in professional and business services, which added 19,500 jobs. The next largest job gain occurred in leisure and hospitality (12,700), followed by education and health services (9,200) and financial activities (8,100). Not surprisingly, three of these four supersectors, the exception being financial activities, were also among the top job gainers in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area. Five other supersectors added at least 4,000 jobs. Reflecting the smaller size of the supersectors, job additions were smallest in other services (2,400) and information (1,700).

From March 2006 to March 2007, two supersectors—professional and business services and government—added 4,000 jobs in the Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, leading all other industries. Natural resources, mining, and construction (3,300) and leisure and hospitality (2,600) were the next largest contributors. Three other supersectors added more than 1,000 jobs. However, unlike the Dallas Metropolitan Division, Fort Worth had several industries that failed to add jobs or changed little over the year—financial activities; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information.

### **Industry employment**

Professional and business services employment rose by 23,500, or 5.8 percent, from March 2006 in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area. While this supersector accounted for approximately 15 percent of local employment, it was responsible for more than 25 percent of local job growth. The largest metropolitan division, Dallas-Plano-Irving, added professional and business services jobs at a faster pace than Fort Worth-Arlington, 6.3 percent versus 4.4 percent, though both divisions had rates of growth well above the 2.2-percent national average in March 2007.

Leisure and hospitality employment rose by 15,300 in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area from March 2006 to March 2007. The 5.9-percent gain was the fastest growth registered among the industry supersectors locally. The supersector growth rate for this industry in the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division was even higher, 7.2 percent. In contrast, Fort Worth-Arlington added leisure and hospitality jobs at a 3.2-percent pace, on a par with the 3.3-percent national average. Interestingly, this supersector accounted for one out of every ten jobs in Fort Worth-Arlington, a ratio slightly higher than in Dallas-Plano-Irving.

With the addition of 10,300 education and health services jobs in March 2007, the local supersector increased 3.5 percent over the year. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division added education and health services jobs (9,200) at an even faster pace, 4.5 percent, and the Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, more slowly, 1.2 percent. Nationally, this supersector led all others in the number of jobs added while growing at a rate of 2.7 percent.

Government added the fourth-highest number of jobs in the Dallas area, up 9,900 from March a year ago, a gain of 2.7 percent. Nationally, government also ranked fourth in jobs added, expanding 1.3 percent over the 12-month period. The Fort Worth Division saw its public sector expand at a rate of 3.5 percent, outpacing the Dallas Division's 2.4-percent growth. In fact, almost 24 percent of Fort Worth's overall growth was attributable to government jobs, while the public sector accounted for a much smaller share of the growth in the Dallas Division, approximately 8 percent. Interestingly, compared to the national average, public sector jobs as a percentage of the total labor force still represented smaller shares of employment in both metropolitan divisions.

Financial activities employment in the greater Dallas metropolitan area rose by 8,500 from March 2006, a 3.7-percent increase. Contributions within the metropolitan divisions were again quite different. Dallas-Plano-Irving accounted for virtually all of the employment growth, 8,100, advancing 4.5 percent over the year, well above the national increase of 1.6 percent. In contrast, this supersector was little changed over the year in Fort Worth-Arlington.

Employment in natural resources, mining, and construction rose by 7,800 in the greater metropolitan area from March 2006 to March 2007, an increase of 4.6 percent. Although Dallas-Plano-Irving added more jobs than Fort Worth-Arlington, the rate of growth was much stronger in Fort Worth (6.0 percent) than in Dallas (3.9 percent).

Trade, transportation, and utilities was the largest industry supersector in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area, accounting for slightly more than one-fifth of all employment in March 2007. This supersector added 6,100 jobs from March a year ago, increasing by 1.0 percent, about the same as the national average. All of the gain occurred in Dallas-Plano-Irving, but the 1.5-percent growth rate was the slowest of any supersector in this metropolitan division.

Manufacturing employment increased by 5,500 from March 2006 to March 2007 in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. While the 1.9-percent manufacturing gain was slower than most other local supersectors, it was much stronger than the national decline of 0.7 percent for this industry. Both metropolitan divisions in the area added manufacturing jobs over the year—4,400 in Dallas and 1,100 in Fort Worth.

Employment in the other services industry (which includes equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and such services as dry cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking, and dating) rose by 3,800 in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area, an advance of 3.6 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division experienced even faster growth, 4.4 percent. Nationally, this supersector grew much more slowly, up 0.6 percent from March a year ago.

The information supersector (which includes such industries as software publishing, traditional publishing, publishing on the Internet, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, and data processing) added just under 1,000 jobs over the year in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area, rising 0.9 percent. However, only the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division added to its job count, expanding by 1,700.

### **Employment in the 12 largest areas**

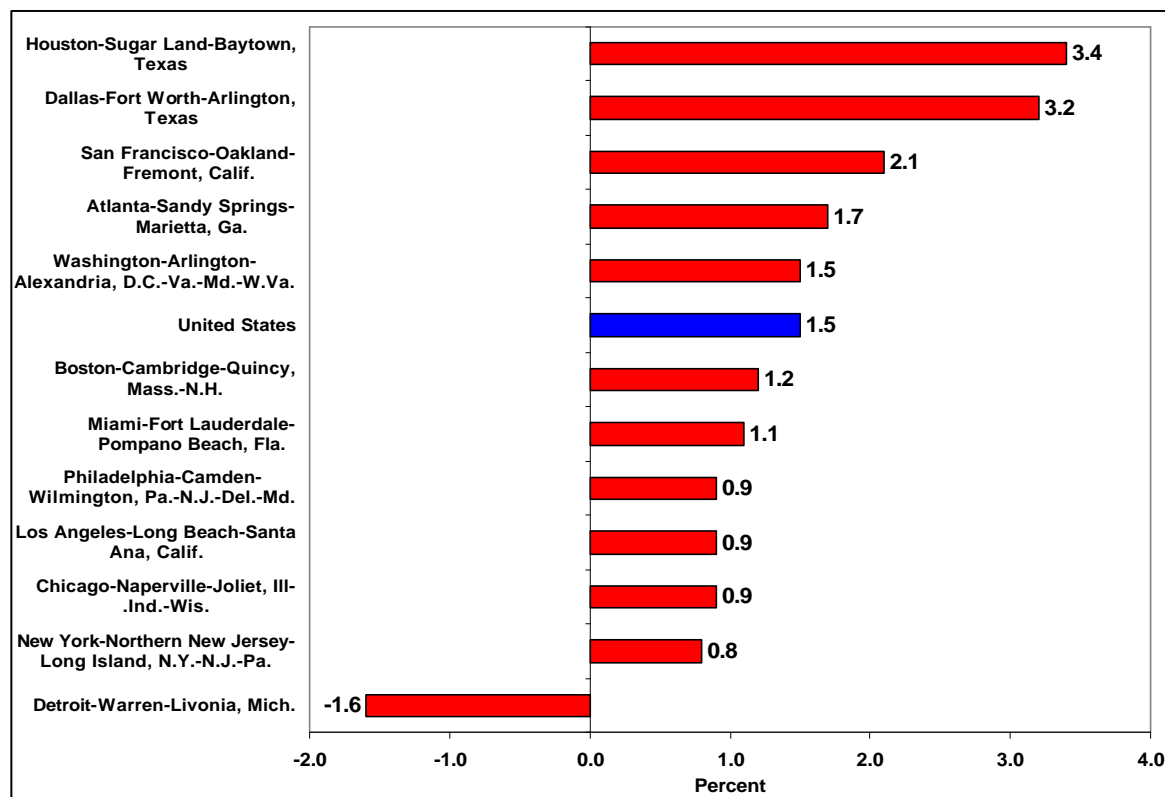
With a job gain of 3.2 percent over the year, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington registered the second-fastest growth rate among the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in March 2007. Another metropolitan area in Texas, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, had the fastest rate of increase, 3.4 percent, from March a year ago. In addition to Houston and Dallas, three other metropolitan areas had employment gains equal to or above the national average of 1.5 percent: San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif., 2.1 percent; Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga., 1.7 percent; and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va., 1.5 percent. With the exception of San Francisco, the metropolitan areas with job growth at or above that of the nation were all located in the South. (See chart C.)

Six metropolitan areas had below-average employment growth that fell in a tight band ranging from 1.2 to 0.8 percent in March 2007. These areas were Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.; Miami-Fort Lauderdale Miami Beach, Fla.; Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.; Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.; Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.; and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., was the only metropolitan area among the 12 largest to experience an over-the-year employment loss, declining 1.6 percent.

The fastest-growing industry supersector from March 2006 to March 2007 varied among metropolitan areas, but one stood out. Education and health services had the highest percentage increase in employment in 5 of the 12 areas (Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia) among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs. Job growth in two areas, San Francisco and Washington, D.C., was led by professional and business services.

The two metropolitan areas with the fastest rates of job growth — Houston and Dallas — also added the most jobs. Employment grew by 91,500 in Dallas and 81,100 in Houston from March 2006 to March 2007. Employment in two other areas rose by 50,000 or more over the year — New York (68,300) and Los Angeles (51,000). In 6 of the 12 areas — Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia — education and health services added the most jobs. In four areas — Dallas, Houston, San Francisco, and Washington — the professional and business services supersector had the largest numerical increase.

**Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, March 2007**



### Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800). Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above-mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Southwest Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

### **Technical Note**

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 5, 2005. A list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of Employment and Earnings.

**The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

**The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties in Texas.

**The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	134,868	135,189	135,903	136,842	1,974	1.5
Natural resources and mining	654	689	693	700	46	7.0
Construction	7,337	7,290	7,177	7,357	20	0.3
Manufacturing	14,141	14,010	14,015	14,038	-103	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,928	26,180	25,996	26,163	235	0.9
Information	3,048	3,053	3,075	3,073	25	0.8
Financial activities	8,282	8,383	8,404	8,415	133	1.6
Professional and business services	17,225	17,408	17,504	17,611	386	2.2
Educational and health services	17,862	17,988	18,253	18,350	488	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12,674	12,792	12,891	13,096	422	3.3
Other services	5,410	5,378	5,408	5,440	30	0.6
Government	22,307	22,018	22,487	22,599	292	1.3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)						
Total nonfarm	2,823.5	2,877.1	2,894.2	2,915.0	91.5	3.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	171.2	174.6	176.1	179.0	7.8	4.6
Manufacturing	296.8	298.6	301.6	302.3	5.5	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	605.2	610.6	607.7	611.3	6.1	1.0
Information	92.3	92.9	93.6	93.1	0.8	0.9
Financial activities	227.4	234.5	235.2	235.9	8.5	3.7
Professional and business services	404.4	417.7	421.9	427.9	23.5	5.8
Educational and health services	295.8	303.5	305.2	306.1	10.3	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	259.6	267.1	270.4	274.9	15.3	5.9
Other services	106.0	108.0	109.0	109.8	3.8	3.6
Government	364.8	369.6	373.5	374.7	9.9	2.7
Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas, Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	1,992.8	2,042.8	2,055.3	2,067.4	74.6	3.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	115.9	117.8	118.6	120.4	4.5	3.9
Manufacturing	199.2	202.3	203.5	203.6	4.4	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	407.0	412.4	411.2	413.2	6.2	1.5
Information	75.5	76.7	77.5	77.2	1.7	2.3
Financial activities	179.5	186.2	186.8	187.6	8.1	4.5
Professional and business services	311.7	323.7	327.6	331.2	19.5	6.3
Educational and health services	202.4	210.0	211.2	211.6	9.2	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	177.6	186.1	187.8	190.3	12.7	7.2
Other services	74.0	75.1	75.9	76.4	2.4	3.2
Government	250.0	252.5	255.2	255.9	5.9	2.4
Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	830.7	834.3	838.9	847.6	16.9	2.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	55.3	56.8	57.5	58.6	3.3	6.0
Manufacturing	97.6	96.3	98.1	98.7	1.1	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	198.2	198.2	196.5	198.1	-0.1	-0.1
Information	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.9	-0.9	-5.4
Financial activities	47.9	48.3	48.4	48.3	0.4	0.8
Professional and business services	92.7	94.0	94.3	96.7	4.0	4.3
Educational and health services	93.4	93.5	94.0	94.5	1.1	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	82.0	81.0	82.6	84.6	2.6	3.2
Other services	32.0	32.9	33.1	33.4	1.4	4.4
Government	114.8	117.1	118.3	118.8	4.0	3.5

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,378.3	2,395.8	2,407.0	2,419.9	41.6	1.7
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	-0.1	-4.8
Construction	133.5	136.8	138.0	138.8	5.3	4.0
Manufacturing	178.9	174.6	175.0	175.1	-3.8	-2.1
Trade, transporta-tion, and utilities	540.9	548.3	545.5	548.3	7.4	1.4
Information	90.6	89.0	88.9	89.1	-1.5	-1.7
Financial activities	159.6	162.1	162.8	162.6	3.0	1.9
Professional and business services	394.5	396.4	399.4	401.6	7.1	1.8
Educational and health services	240.8	246.2	247.6	248.2	7.4	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	221.8	221.5	224.3	228.9	7.1	3.2
Other services	95.6	95.9	96.3	96.5	0.9	0.9
Government	320.0	323.0	327.2	328.8	8.8	2.8
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,417.9	2,428.0	2,433.8	2,447.3	29.4	1.2
Natural resources and mining	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	10.0
Construction	94.0	93.5	91.2	92.5	-1.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	222.8	222.3	222.1	221.9	-0.9	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	413.1	419.5	412.2	413.1	0.0	0.0
Information	74.1	75.1	75.1	75.2	1.1	1.5
Financial activities	185.9	187.4	187.1	187.3	1.4	0.8
Professional and business services	386.3	392.1	393.1	395.7	9.4	2.4
Educational and health services	453.0	452.4	463.2	466.7	13.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	199.1	199.0	199.3	203.1	4.0	2.0
Other services	86.3	84.5	84.2	84.8	-1.5	-1.7
Government	302.3	301.1	305.3	305.9	3.6	1.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,446.4	4,446.6	4,456.3	4,488.2	41.8	0.9
Natural resources and mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1	4.3
Construction	203.4	197.5	196.0	205.6	2.2	1.1
Manufacturing	487.1	480.9	482.2	482.4	-4.7	-1.0
Trade, trasportation, and utilities	908.2	916.9	906.8	911.8	3.6	0.4
Information	91.0	90.2	90.1	90.0	-1.0	-1.1
Financial activities	328.9	333.0	334.7	335.6	6.7	2.0
Professional and business services	707.9	715.1	715.3	722.6	14.7	2.1
Educational and health services	572.3	581.4	585.8	587.3	15.0	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	379.4	380.2	380.6	385.7	6.3	1.7
Other services	197.2	195.8	195.4	197.0	-0.2	-0.1
Government	568.7	553.3	567.1	567.8	-0.9	-0.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,823.5	2,877.1	2,894.2	2,915.0	91.5	3.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	171.2	174.6	176.1	179.0	7.8	4.6
Manufacturing	296.8	298.6	301.6	302.3	5.5	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	605.2	610.6	607.7	611.3	6.1	1.0
Information	92.3	92.9	93.6	93.1	0.8	0.9
Financial activities	227.4	234.5	235.2	235.9	8.5	3.7
Professional and business services	404.4	417.7	421.9	427.9	23.5	5.8
Educational and health services	295.8	303.5	305.2	306.1	10.3	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	259.6	267.1	270.4	274.9	15.3	5.9
Other services	106.0	108.0	109.0	109.8	3.8	3.6
Government	364.8	369.6	373.5	374.7	9.9	2.7

(p) preliminary



Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)-continued

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	2,004.7	1,946.3	1,960.7	1,973.5	-31.2	-1.6
Natural resources, mining, and construction	70.9	65.6	64.1	65.2	-5.7	-8.0
Manufacturing	275.6	252.0	264.5	266.4	-9.2	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	369.1	365.8	360.4	360.9	-8.2	-2.2
Information	34.4	34.0	34.3	33.7	-0.7	-2.0
Financial activities	114.8	113.0	112.8	113.1	-1.7	-1.5
Professional and business services	357.5	349.8	350.6	352.4	-5.1	-1.4
Educational and health services	275.0	275.0	276.9	277.1	2.1	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	179.1	175.4	176.4	179.9	0.8	0.4
Other services	90.2	89.5	89.9	90.9	0.7	0.8
Government	238.1	226.2	230.8	233.9	-4.2	-1.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,418.8	2,469.1	2,484.6	2,499.9	81.1	3.4
Natural resources and mining	74.2	80.1	81.2	81.5	7.3	9.8
Construction	181.9	183.5	187.3	188.9	7.0	3.8
Manufacturing	218.1	225.3	224.6	225.4	7.3	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	493.5	505.3	501.6	503.0	9.5	1.9
Information	35.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	-0.3	-0.8
Financial activities	139.5	140.7	141.4	142.0	2.5	1.8
Professional and business services	351.7	358.9	361.1	363.8	12.1	3.4
Educational and health services	267.8	275.2	277.8	279.7	11.9	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	215.1	215.3	217.9	221.7	6.6	3.1
Other services	91.3	97.3	98.0	99.0	7.7	8.4
Government	350.2	352.5	358.6	359.7	9.5	2.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,597.4	5,590.8	5,625.6	5,648.4	51.0	0.9
Natural resources and mining	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	259.1	257.2	258.1	259.7	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	650.6	637.6	641.2	641.9	-8.7	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,073.4	1,084.2	1,076.5	1,075.8	2.4	0.2
Information	245.1	235.2	241.1	244.1	-1.0	-0.4
Financial activities	388.5	386.0	387.1	386.7	-1.8	-0.5
Professional and business services	862.1	867.8	874.3	879.1	17.0	2.0
Educational and health services	618.7	628.2	638.0	640.0	21.3	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	547.8	546.6	552.4	557.5	9.7	1.8
Other services	192.9	193.2	194.6	195.5	2.6	1.3
Government	754.7	750.3	757.8	763.6	8.9	1.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,434.2	2,429.3	2,446.0	2,460.8	26.6	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	157.0	159.8	160.5	159.6	2.6	1.7
Manufacturing	101.2	99.4	98.9	98.0	-3.2	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	540.5	545.8	544.5	547.1	6.6	1.2
Information	54.3	53.5	53.7	53.6	-0.7	-1.3
Financial activities	182.7	183.9	185.4	186.0	3.3	1.8
Professional and business services	403.6	398.5	403.6	408.9	5.3	1.3
Educational and health services	305.4	303.6	307.2	308.2	2.8	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	260.2	255.4	260.7	264.8	4.6	1.8
Other services	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.1	2.4	2.4
Government	327.0	326.1	327.5	329.9	2.9	0.9

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted  
(numbers in thousands)-continued

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,354.2	8,346.4	8,366.1	8,422.5	68.3	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	329.2	329.4	327.3	336.0	6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	469.8	451.1	450.6	451.2	-18.6	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,569.9	1,589.9	1,572.5	1,578.4	8.5	0.5
Information	289.3	288.5	288.5	290.2	0.9	0.3
Financial activities	781.3	789.6	790.9	793.4	12.1	1.5
Professional and business services	1,247.8	1,249.3	1,253.4	1,264.4	16.6	1.3
Educational and health services	1,413.2	1,408.6	1,428.5	1,438.3	25.1	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	599.7	592.7	595.7	607.2	7.5	1.3
Other services	361.7	363.0	365.3	368.0	6.3	1.7
Government	1,292.3	1,284.3	1,293.4	1,295.4	3.1	0.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,777.8	2,776.3	2,786.2	2,803.0	25.2	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	126.3	122.9	121.6	125.0	-1.3	-1.0
Manufacturing	228.9	224.8	224.7	224.7	-4.2	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	526.8	535.0	528.6	531.9	5.1	1.0
Information	55.4	55.2	55.0	54.9	-0.5	-0.9
Financial activities	219.2	219.0	218.9	219.5	0.3	0.1
Professional and business services	410.3	413.4	415.0	418.9	8.6	2.1
Educational and health services	513.5	518.0	526.6	526.1	12.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	210.5	209.6	209.5	213.3	2.8	1.3
Other services	124.2	123.9	124.0	124.5	0.3	0.2
Government	362.7	354.5	362.3	364.2	1.5	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	1,988.1	2,009.5	2,021.3	2,029.4	41.3	2.1
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.3	23.1
Construction	111.0	113.9	112.8	112.8	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing	139.7	141.5	141.4	141.7	2.0	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	354.0	360.7	357.7	357.6	3.6	1.0
Information	69.3	67.8	68.1	67.9	-1.4	-2.0
Financial activities	157.3	158.6	159.1	159.3	2.0	1.3
Professional and business services	342.4	349.8	352.4	354.8	12.4	3.6
Educational and health services	224.5	226.4	231.4	231.9	7.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	200.0	201.9	203.7	206.3	6.3	3.2
Other services	72.4	72.6	73.7	74.1	1.7	2.3
Government	316.2	314.7	319.4	321.4	5.2	1.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,946.7	2,955.8	2,967.0	2,990.2	43.5	1.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	189.7	187.2	187.2	190.2	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	63.6	62.5	62.6	62.7	-0.9	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	398.7	404.1	399.8	401.7	3.0	0.8
Information	99.4	97.7	98.1	98.6	-0.8	-0.8
Financial activities	161.0	160.5	161.4	162.1	1.1	0.7
Professional and business services	657.6	667.5	672.8	679.7	22.1	3.4
Educational and health services	319.3	319.8	323.7	325.9	6.6	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	241.8	240.0	241.1	245.6	3.8	1.6
Other services	174.0	174.4	175.0	176.2	2.2	1.3
Government	641.6	642.1	645.3	647.5	5.9	0.9

(p) preliminary